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were supposed to refute the views of his party, whereas they were actually in agreement. He now defines that phenomenon, and enumerates the facts agreed upon. As a name for the phenomenon, Binet himself with Féré, proposed "systematic anæsthesia." To avoid confusion, however, he is willing to accept "unconscious perception" or "negative perception," terms certainly more fitting, in view of recent experiments, than "negative hallucination."

*De l'amnésie rétroactive dans le sommeil provoqué.* BERNHEIM. *Revue de l'hypnotisme*, Juillet, 1889.

Certain subjects on waking from the hypnotic trance, are without memory, not only of what has happened during that state, but of events immediately preceding it, and this may happen spontaneously with persons that have never before been hypnotized nor seen others hypnotized. A case of this kind is described by Bernheim. No explanation is offered, but the similarity to retroactive amnesia in fevers and alcoholic delirium is recalled.

*Note sur l'enregistrement des excitations portées sur une région anesthésique du corps chez les hystériques.* ALFRED BINET. *Compt. rend. de la Soc. de Biologie*, séance du 12 Jan., 1889.

The motor effects now reported are in the line of the curious optical effects secured by the same experimenter by the stimulation of anæsthetic areas on the bodies of hysterical patients (see abstract, *AMER. JOUR. PSY.* II., 324), and are equally suggestive with reference to the conscious unconsciousness of some hypnotic subjects. He finds that stimulation of an anæsthetic area is followed by a slight, unconscious muscular excitation, the effect of which is to be seen in myographic tracings taken on the muscle masses of the limbs, trunk and face. Stimulation of a sensitive area produces a less widely irradiated excitation in many subjects than stimulation of an anæsthetic area, and in other particulars also there are variations of result. The rhythm of stimulations is sometimes followed, and the duration and intensity of the stimulus is of effect on the trace, which make it seem probable that, in spite of the subject's unconsciousness, psycho-motor centers take part in the response.

*Recherches sur les altérations de la conscience chez les hystériques.* A. BINET. *Revue Philosophique*, Fév., 1889.

It is well known that the anæsthesias of hysteria are vastly different from those of organic lesions, and the researches of M. Binet make this yet more apparent. The tests were made out of sight of the patient, without previous suggestion or hypnotization, and his results are, he thinks, symptomatic of the disease. It appears that, while simple pricks and touches produce no reaction, stimuli with some meaning (a dynamometer placed in the hand, or a pencil in the position for writing), may provoke a characteristic response of adapted motion. In some subjects, the presence of all the kinæsthetic senses and that of pain can be demonstrated. Furthermore, this action is not independent of consciousness. The thoughts of the subject find expression (in the case of automatic writers) on the anæsthetic side, and the sensations of that side reach consciousness though not with their normal character, tactual sensations generally